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Amicus Curiae, February 1963

COMPULSORY UNIONISM, PRO AND CON SEE PAGE 3

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Amicus Curiae

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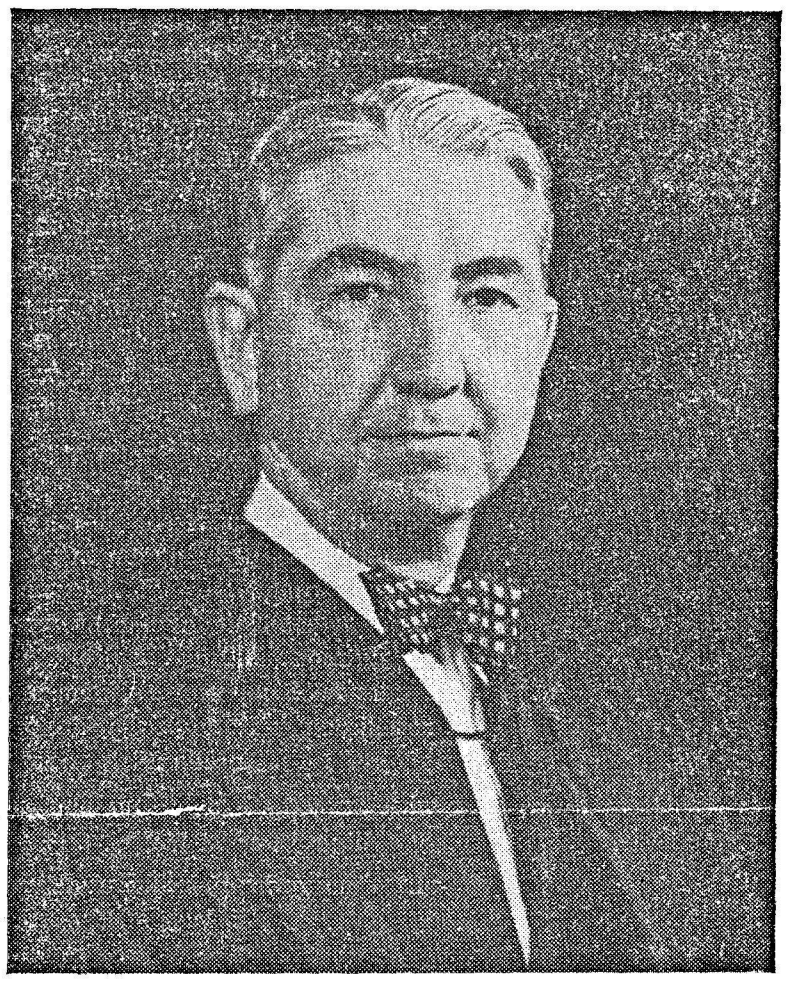
Supreme Court Justices to Hear Van Vleck Finals



JUSTICE TOM C. CLARK

An impressive bench will be on hand for the final round of the Van Vleck Case Club Arguments on Friday, February 15, 1963. Justices Tom C. Clark and Byron R. White of the United States Supreme Court will be present. Judge Walter M. Bastian of the Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, will be the third member. The Court of Appeals, D. C. Circuit, is considered to be the most influential of all federal courts, next to the Supreme Court.

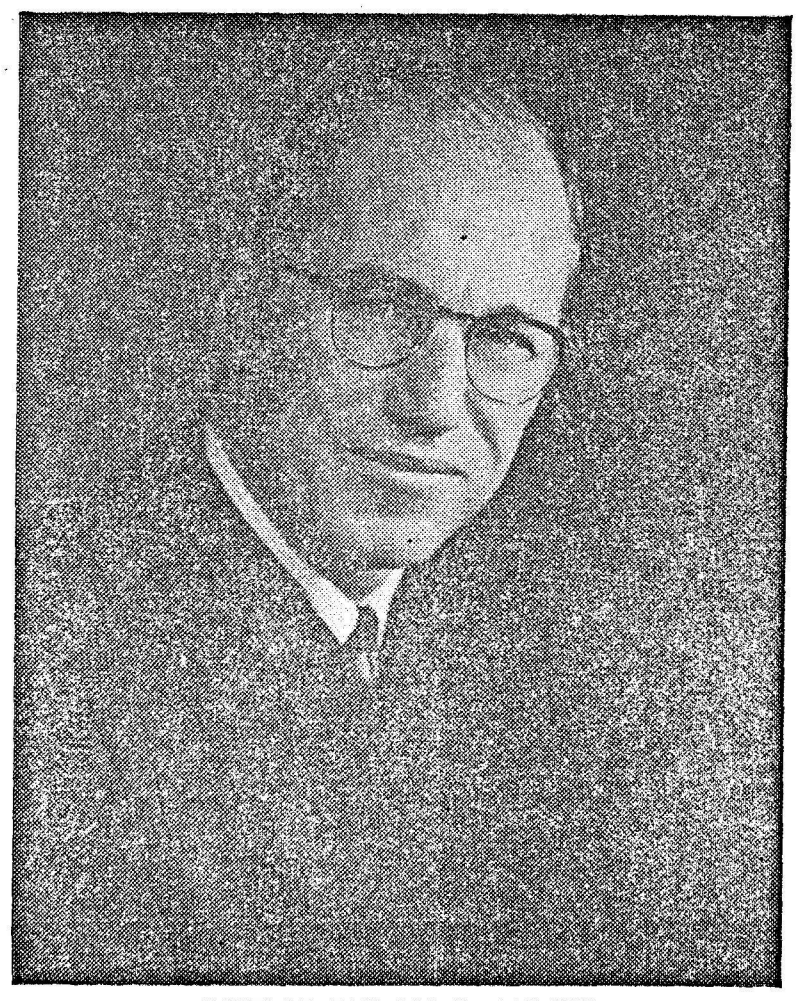
Competing in the final round will be Thomas Phelps and Milton Copeland, counsel for the Defendant-Appellant. Opposing them will be William T. Pierson, Jr. and Harold Messenger, counsel for the Plantiff-Appellee.

The case being agued is an appeal from a murder conviction. The defendant had been walking down the street when a young collegian came out of a restaurant and bumped into him. The collision caused the defendant to drop a bag of beer bottles that he was carrying. The defendant knocked the boy down and then started slashing his face with the broken end of a beer bottle. The boy's mother, hearing the commotion, ran up to the scene. She took one look at her son's bloody face and died of a heart attack. The jurisdiction of the case is the mythical state of Stockton.

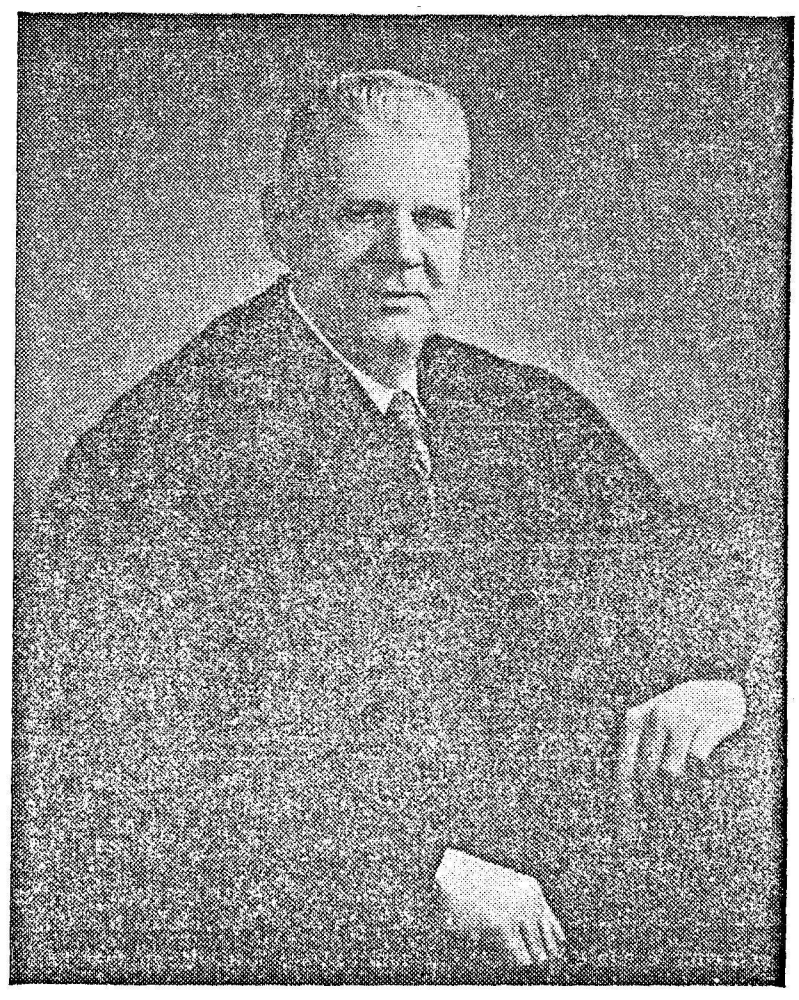
The arguments will be held in Room 10 of the Law School at 8:00 PM.

Following the arguments there will be a reception in the Alumni Lounge. Refreshments will be served.

The competition will be open to the public. Wives, dates, relations, and friends, are welcome.



JUSTICE BYRON R. WHITE



JUDGE WALTER M. BASTIAN

Amicus Curiae

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AMICUS CURIAE ON . . .

VAN VLECK CASE CLUB

Dave Lilly, Vice President of Van Vleck Case Club, has worked long and hard to secure the distinguished bench that will hear the final round of the fall competition.

Other law schools, not fortunate enough to be in the Washington area, would be overjoyed to have even one Supreme Court justice available to them. Mr. Lilly has secured not one, but two, justices of the Supreme Court, as well as a distinguished member of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Amicus Curiae urges that the student body and faculty turn out in force on Friday night to show its appreciation not only to Justices Clark and White and Judge Bastian, but to Mr. Lilly for the time expended to make this final round so successful.

TRIAL PRACTICE

Do the Trial Practice sessions, as now established, fulfill the needs of the student body?

Over the past semester, there have been growing murmurs of discontent, not only from the student body, but from the faculty and even more interestingly, from various Trial Practice Judges. The three major criticisms seem to be (1) The judges just go through the motions, and give no reasons for what's happening, (2) The faculty has no control at all over the sessions, and grading may or may not be too high, and (3) The cases used are unrealistic and ill-suited to the needs of a young lawyer.

The editors plan an April issue devoted in part to these problems, hopefully in the form of a series of articles by judges, professors, and students. If you have any thoughts on Trial Practice, its adequacy or inadequacy, please let us know. Our mail box is in the Law School Office and the deadline for these articles will be April 1, 1963.

STOCKTON HALL

In the student elections last year, one party advocated a "watchdog committee" to keep the men's rooms clean. This provided the opposition with a great deal of humorous ammunition, but, in retrospect, maybe it wasn't such a bad idea. In fact, maybe the SBA should establish such a committee to control the policing of the entire building which somehow manages to constantly look like a half-finished construction job. While responsibility for litter rests on the student body, the responsibility of hauling it away and cleaning does not, and apparently no one is quite sure where this interest is vested. The janitors seem never to have heard of dusting and a little looking will turn up tables that haven't been touched all semester, except by a clean white shirt.

And while we're at it, although the Administration is naturally reluctant to spend money on improvements for Stockton, because of the proposed new law school building, we think that a few coats of paint might put a new face on some of the rooms that look like abandoned barracks. There's no excuse for letting the library, which had its plaster patched last summer, remain unpainted.

Spending money to attract new students to the law school only to have them see Stockton looking like a pig pen seems penny wise and pound foolish.

PHI DELTA PHI

In this the first issue of Amicus Curiae for 1963, the Brothers of Phi Delta Phi wish one and all a very happy New Year. We would also like to express our welcome to the students beginning their law school careers with the February term. We sincerely hope that 1963 and the years ahead will be both profitable and rewarding with new associations.

Phi Delta Phi begins the spring semester with a new Magister. At the January meeting, Don Mooers was unanimously elected to replace Jerry Stevens, who resigned to accept employment with a law firm in Connecticut. Brother Mooers, a senior, received his BA from the University of Maine in 1960. He served as program chairman during the fall semester.

The fall semester activities of Phi Delta Phi were highlighted by two luncheon meetings at which Professor Henry Weihofen, a visiting professor from the University of New Mexico, and Mortimer Caplin, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, spoke; a professional meeting with the address by Dean Charles Nutting of the National Law Center; the Annual Fall Dance attended by some two hundred Brothers, guests, wives and dates; and the Fall Initiation Banquet. Phi Delta Phi is proud to announce that the following named became Brothers at the fall initiation: Mike Bentzen, Henry Berliner, Norman Binns, Charles Butler, Ed Coxen, Edwin Daniels, Robert Elliott, Jerome Flanagan, John Girvin, Martin Goldstein, Stephen Grayson, Lawrence Hefter, Joseph Iandiorio, Henry James, Robert Lake, Robert McCandless, William McCulley, Stanley Pratt III, David Urey, Andy Wallace, David Webster, and Ronald West.

Phi Delta Phi has slated an interesting program of spring speakers. Senator Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii, a graduate of John Marshall Inn, will be honored at an evening program in April. All Phi Delta Phi's in Congress will be invited to this event as will all of the John Marshall brothers in Senator Inouye's class. Congressman William Miller of New York, Chairman of the Republican National Committee will speak at a function later on in the spring. Other highlights of this semster's program will include talks by United States Attorney for D.C., David Acheson in May, and Chairman Paul Rand Dixon of the Federal Trade Commission, who will address a luncheon meeting at the Nat'l Lawyer's Club on Wednesday, February 23, at 1:15 p.m. In May, the annual initiation banquet will be held jointly with Scott Inn of Georgetown University.

Harlan-Brewer, Defeasible Interest?

Problems of the "Space Age" have recently presented a new perspective to the law school administration. The 1962-63 semester began with the law school having the largest number of faculty members in its history. The total law student enrollment places the school as one of the ten largest schools in the United States; evening enrollment, by itself, makes GW the largest evening LLB program in the country. Besides the instructional activities demanding space allocations within Stockton Hall, preparations for the construction of the National Law Center and various contracted research projects present space demands. Members of the Student Bar Association would not usually contend that these activities should cause any instance for their consideration but, in recent years the SBA officers have gradually deprived the members of the law school of certain space set aside for SBA activities. The future of this space is perilous.

The Harlan-Brewer House, named for two Justices of the Supreme Court (professors at the law school), has traditionally been reserved for activities of the SBA. The four-story building is located at the corner of 20th and H Streets, diagonally across from Bacon Hall. The block upon which the building stands has been consistently regarded as the site of the proposed National Law Center. Encroachments upon the surrounding grounds are evidenced by the expansion of Colonial Parking's lot during this past fall. Today two buildings stand. The building beside Harlan-Brewer has been condemned by the District government, as far as human occupancy or regular use is concerned, but is being used by the University for storage space.

As recently as 1952 the SBA occupied all of Harlan-Brewer except the second floor which was reserved for use as a lounge for the law students. Subsequent to 1952 the SBA progressively decreased its usage of the facility until, today, only three activities, "Amicus Curiae," the Student Book Exchange, and the Van Vleck Case Club maintain or utilize any space in the building. The building is currently being used as follows: the first floor, with the exception of a small back room, used by "Amicus Curiae," is being used for a GSA research project under the supervision of Professor Gust Ledakis; the second floor houses the Government Contracts Institutes under the supervision of Professor Nash, two teaching fellows, and the Student Book Exchange; the entire third floor houses a research project for the Social Security Administration; the fourth floor is vacant but is not considered, by the administration, to be amenable to comfortable occupancy. Because of the age of the building the temperature of the rooms varies in direct proportion to the outside temperature.

Even with the maximum utilization of space as it is at present, the administration has problems. A new project under the aegis of Professor Miller is anticipated, a current project under Professor Weihofen had to be located in leased facilities "off campus," the Dean of the National Law Center had to be located in the University library; a needed faculty secretary cannot be accommodated in the cramped office space in Dean Potts' office; also, a secretary for Professor Nash's project must be provided office space.

In the words of one of the law schools' administration, "The chance of expanding the students' use of Harlan-Brewer is little, whereas the chance of encroachment upon the area they now occupy is great."

Whatever the Student Bar Association may declare to be the underlying reasons behind their nonuse of facilities previously reserved for their use, so as to serve the students who elected them, it is with reasonable certainty that it can be predicted that if some action is not soon initiated to preserve the space now occupied, but zealously coveted by the others on the campus, the Student Bar Association will be doing our business in the street.

PHI ALPHA DELTA

Phi Alpha Delta ended its fall semester with the initiation of its new brothers into the fraternity and the installation of new officers. The twin ceremony was held at the Court of Claims on December 17, 1962. At that time thirteen new brothers were initiated and the following brothers were installed as officers of the John Jay Chapter: Francis John Stolarz, Justice; Charles Landesman, Vice-Justice; Richard Grauer, Secretary; Henry Eigles, Treasurer; and Martin Hoffman, Marshall. Immediately following the ceremonies at the Court of Claims the members of the fraternity retired to the Mayflower Hotel to celebrate the installation and initiation of the new officers and the new brothers of the fraternity.

Over the years the John Jay Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta has built and maintained the tradition of bringing to the Law School and its brothers the highest order of speakers, not only from the legal profession, but also from the political world. At past professional meetings the brothers and their guests have heard and met such speakers as Mr. Justice Clark, Senator Hugh Scott, Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Affairs, Brooks Hays; Chief of Police, Edgar Scott; Chairman, Republican National Committee, William Miller, and Frederick Wiener, Esq. to mention a few.

Late in February Senator Roman L. Hruska will be the main speaker at the second professional meeting of the semester. His promised topic will be "How to Get Into Politics." In March of this year Mr. Justice Goldberg will be initiated into the fraternity and speak with his new brothers at a banquet to follow the initiation ceremony. Still later in the year the fraternity hopes to be able to meet with Edward Bennett Williams. Other professional meetings are planned and will be announced as soon as the exact dates have been confirmed.

The brothers of Phi Alpha Delta wish to extend an invitation to all unaffiliated students of the Law School to attend the professional meetings sponsored by the fraternity and are looking forward to again being able to meet with them.

SHOULD COMPULSORY UNIONISM BE ABOLISHED?

YES

REED LARSON

Reed Larson, executive vice president of the National Right to Work Committee, attended Kansas Wesleyan University and Kansas State College, graduating in 1947 with a degree in electrical engineering. In 1954 he agreed to direct what was expected to be a six-months program for enactment of a Right to Work law in Kansas, a project which ended in passage of the Kansas Right to Work amendment in 1958. He then joined the National Right to Work Committee.

Compulsory unionism is alien to the American principle of individual freedom and in recent years has become an instrument of totalitarian powers endangering the American system. It should be outlawed.

As more and more American citizens are afforded the opportunity of knowing the facts about compulsory unionism the greater becomes the likelihood that it will be outlawed.

The "closed shop" existed until the American people became aware of its true meaning. Then, in spite of the outcries of the totalitarians within the union movement, the "closed shop" was abolished in America.

The "closed shop" required every worker in the "shop" to belong to and support the union. The "union shop," today's most extensive form of compulsory unionism, requires precisely that. The difference in the two is purely academic. Union propagandists have heretofore confused the facts and hidden the meaning of "union shop" from a large percentage of the American public. Now the facts are becoming widely known. The movement to abolish it is growing. Nineteen states have enacted Right To Work laws prohibiting "union shop." Movements looking toward enactment of these laws are under way in most of the other states.

This spreading determination to dispose of "union shop" has brought on still another form of compulsory unionism: "agency shop." As Father Divine's followers exclaimed about peace—"It's wonderful!"—so do the politically-ambitious union officials feel about "agency shop." With it, they can take untold millions of dollars from millions of workers without having to bother with "membership" problems.

Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg, while serving the Steel Workers union as lawyer and chief contract negotiator in 1959, brought into being the first widespread application of "agency shop" compulsion when he wrote it into the steel industry contracts which already accommodated "union shop" (under previous governmental pressures).

"Agency shop" is neat and clean —as the union hierarchy views it in the arsenal of compulsion instruments. No worker need be forced to join a union, either before being hired ("closed shop") or immediately after being hired ("union shop"). The worker is merely required to pay initiation fees and monthly dues to the union—in order to hold his job. When this is coupled with "check off" it is, union officials agree, wonderful! For the worker, it is compulsion. He is forced to support the union: a percentage of his money goes for "collective bargaining" which he may not want (he is a captive of "exclusive representation" which was written into the Federal labor law at the insistence of union officials); a substantial percentage goes for union political activities in which he has no effective voice; a percentage goes for various "causes," some of which he may oppose.

Right To Work supporters, and the legal counsel of the National Right To Work Committee, are certain that Right To Work laws in the 19 states forbid "agency shop" contracts, and thus "agency shop" compulsion upon the individual worker. They are equally convinced that a proper interpretation of Federal law permits the inclusion of "agency shop" in prohibitions by the state of compulsory unionism.

The U. S. Supreme Court, with Mr. Goldberg sitting as its newest justice, now has before it for review two challenges of lower court decisions effectively outlawing "agency shop" throughout the nation. The cases are: (1) the "General Motors Case," on appeal by the National Labor Relations Board and the AFL-CIO from the Sixth Circuit U. S. Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, and (2) the "Schermerhorn Case," on appeal by the AFL-CIO from the Supreme Court of Florida.

While the theories of lower courts are diametrically opposite, acceptance by the Supreme Court of either of the two opposing views would preserve the present prohibitions of "agency shop."

The lower court in the General Motors case held that the word "membership," as used in Section 7 and 8(a)(3) of Taft-Hartley, means strictly that and nothing more. Therefore, the Taft-Hartley authorization of contracts requiring "membership as a condition of employment" would not permit, in any state, contracts requiring payment of union fees in lieu of membership.

On the other hand, the lower court in the Schermerhorn case held that Taft-Hartley's use of the word "membership," in Section 14(b) gives states the power to prohibit contracts requiring

If the U. S. Supreme Court accepts the theory of the GM case, "agency shop" would be unlawful in those states whose Right To Work laws specifically forbid it.

Union officials are asking the U. S. Supreme Court to apply the Schermerhorn case's broad definition of "membership" to Section 7 of Taft-Hartley (in deciding the GM case), then to do a total about-face and apply the GM case's narrow definition of "membership" to Section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley (in deciding the Schermerhorn case). Therefore, the overriding interest of Right To Work supporters in the case is that of receiving a consistent definition of the word, "membership."

Should Justice Goldberg qualify himself to participate in the "agency shop" decisions, he may find himself in a dilemma resulting from an incident which occurred in his "agency shop" negotiations with the steel industry in 1959. Under the political and economic pressures of the moment, the steel industry negotiators permitted an "agency shop" clause to be written into the contract. Steelworkers negotiator Goldberg thereupon himself approved of a very significant exception in "agency shop" application.

Prefacing the "agency shop" provision is a clause recognizing that "agency shop" can be made unlawful by state law. In fact, serving to emphasize this significant conclusion, is the addition of a footnote to the "agency shop" provision—which says: "This provision shall not be applicable in Alabama." Alabama, of course, has a Right To Work law. And the footnote was approved by Lawyer Goldberg.

Thus Alabama was brought forth to serve as the example of the general acknowledgment of the steel contract framers that "agency shop" **can be made unlawful by state law.** Alabama might well have been selected as the example because her Right To Work law is very explicit in prohibiting forced payments of "dues, **fees or other charges of any kind** to any labor union or labor organization."

Thus, in the opinion of Lawyer Goldberg, states can ban "agency shop." The Schermerhorn decision of the Florida Supreme Court unanimously upholds Lawyer Goldberg in this conclusion. But it creates a dilemma for the Supreme Court Justice, who as a union lawyer first made "agency shop" an important bargaining tool. These court cases actually demonstrate the weakness in Federal law in the application of the governmental philosophy of the United States to the so-called area of "labor-management relations." Actually the area cannot be so limited; it affects the lives and the freedoms of every American citizen. And the Taft-Hartley law (Section 7) gives exclusively to any labor union organization, in conjunction with an employer, the license to practice coercion upon individual workers. A benefit of the swiftly spreading Right To Work movement will be the reconstruction of the labor laws of the nation to prohibit such license for coercion.

In order to evaluate the arguments raised by advocates of forced unionism, we need only three basic facts. They are these:

1. Unions are **private** organizations, not governmental units.

2. Unions **want** to bargain for non-members.

3. Human progress depends on individual freedom.

Let's examine these points for a moment:

Point No. 1. Unions are **private** organizations, not governmental units. Most of the arguments advanced for compulsory unionism seek to clothe unions with governmental power. The power to tax, the power of the majority to force its will on a minority, are exclusively powers of the sovereign government, not of any private organization. We delegate only to government the power of compulsion; even then the rights of minorities are rigidly protected by the Bill of Rights. Compulsory unionism is governmental power exercised by a private organization.

Point No. 2. Unions **want** to bargain for non-members.

Proponents of compulsory unionism often complain that unions represent all employees in a group and should be permitted to force all to join. The fact is that union officials asked for, and were granted, the very special power to bargain for non-members. Under federal law, when a union is chosen by a majority to represent a given group of workers, it is permitted to represent all employees in that bargaining unit, union members and non-members alike. This is the most jealously-guarded of all the special privileges which unions enjoy.

Having stripped those in the minority of their freedom to bargain for themselves, union officials now have the gall to demand taxation of these non-members as "free riders." Union officials demand that non-members be forced to pay for representation they do not want.

Union spokesmen often complain that representing non-members is an unjust burden. This so-called "burden" can readily be relieved by amending section 9(a) of NLRA, the provision which gives unions the power of "exclusive representation." If unions really don't want to bargain for non-members, just let them say so.

Point No. 3. Human progress depends on individual freedom.

The Bible teaches us that God created man. Man is the sacred unit in the whole scheme of human progress. Groups, organizations and governments can only reflect the advancement of men as individuals. History teaches us that free men advance; coerced men stagnate.

While each man's freedom to achieve spiritual and cultural heights is paramount, his economic progress is more readily measured.

The unprecedented wealth and prosperity of this nation, built in two hundred years under the only free economy civilization has yet known, is the most conclusive proof that human progress depends on individual freedom.

The final answer, however, to the question of voluntarism or compulsion in union membership can be most clearly stated in the following questions which every American should ask himself:

Who should decide? Who should decide whether or not a man joins and supports a particular private organization? Should a union agent decide? Should management decide? Should a union agent and management get together and decide? Or should the individual decide for himself?

We believe that this is the individual's God-given privilege, and that it must be protected.

NO

THEODORE J. ST. ANTOINE

Theodore J. St. Antoine received the A.B. degree from Fordham College in 1951 and J.D. from Michigan Law School, 1954. After doing post-graduate study in law and economics at the University of London in 1957-58, he began private law practice in Washington, D.C., specializing in labor law on behalf of various unions.

In a society as dedicated as ours is to the principles of freedom and individualism there is naturally a certain surface appeal to the argument, "No man should have to join a union in order to keep a job." But it is naive to think that a basic and persisting issue like union security can be resolved by resort to abstract formulas. Meaningful analysis calls for a hard look at the facts of industrial life and the lessons of labor history.

The National Labor Relations Act makes a union selected by the majority of the workers in a plant or shop the exclusive bargaining agent for all the employees in the unit. This is essential if collective bargaining is not to be sabotaged by one group of employees being played off against another. The Act also provides that no man has to belong to a union to get a job. This prevents discrimination in hiring practices. But under federal law an employer and a union are left free, provided the union has been approved by a majority of the employees, to agree that after a certain grace period (usually thirty days) an employee must join the union as a condition of continued employment. It is the right to impose this requirement which is the target of the deceptively labeled state "right-to-work" laws.

There is of course an inherent unfairness in exempting employees whom a union is bound to represent from paying their proportionate share of the union's costs. This argument against "free riders" persuaded Senator Taft in 1947 that federal law should not outlaw the union shop. But the real case against the so-called "right-to-work" statutes cuts far deeper. For these laws are an assault on the institution of collective bargaining itself.

There is nothing new about this. Historian Foster Rhea Dulles, in describing the attack launched in 1903 against organized labor by the National Association of Manufacturers, writes: "Its slogan and war cry was 'the open shop,' a guarantee of the right to work regardless of union affiliation. This appeal in the name of individual freedom, however, thinly disguised an all-out drive against both union recognition and collective bargaining." After the First World War the antiunion forces chose the banner of the "American Plan." After the Second World War the motto became "right-to-work." The label changes, but the product is always the same.

To support "right-to-work" legislation is to oppose the philosophy of collective bargaining because, realistically, it is absurd to fulminate against compulsory unionism in the name of individual freedom unless one is also prepared to advocate the abolition of collective bargaining. Collective bargaining goes much further than any union security arrangement in limiting personal freedom by stripping the worker of his "individual right" to contract with his employer, and by giving to the union the power to enter into an agreement which will determine how much money the employee makes, how many hours he works, and every other aspect of his industrial life. Yet the greater good which flows from a worker's surrendering his theoretical freedom of contract is now well recognized. As Chief Justice Hughes said in the Supreme Court decision upholding the constitutionality of the Wagner Act, "a single employee was helpless in dealing with an employer; * * * union was essential to give laborers opportunity to deal on an equality with their employer." Collective bargaining promotes a worker's real, as distinguished from theoretical, freedom in dealing with his employer. "Compulsory unionism" promotes his real freedom by making it more likely that he will participate in the affairs of the agency which plays so crucial a role in his working existence.

"Right-to-work" proponents who have seriously studied the problems have no basis for thinking they are advancing employee liberties in any meaningful sense. They have every basis for thinking they are doing an effective job of undermining the structure of unions.

We use the term "union" so much we sometimes forget what it means. It signifies the **union,** the joining together, of working people for a common purpose. Throughout labor history the gravest threat to the success of the movement has been the actual or potential scab—the person, who because of fear or selfishness or economic pressure, refuses to join in the common effort of the majority and who stands ready to accept an employer's terms and so undercut his fellow workers. A union's strength depends on the proportion of workers who are loyal to it. Loyalty cannot be forced, but it can be nurtured by association. Union security agreements guarantee that the union will have a genuine opportunity to win that loyalty. And in certain industries, like construction, where jobs are short-lived and there is a large turnover, union security arrangements of some sort are almost a necessity for any kind of viable union.

Union security agreements also provide an added safeguard that an employer will not discriminate against union job applicants. Such discrimination is often hard to prove. In the absence of a union shop clause, an unfriendly employer through discriminatory hiring policies can frequently convert a union majority to a minority, and so oust the union.

An extensive study in 1959 by a professor at the University of North Carolina Law School exposed numerous misconceptions about the economic, social, and moral aspects of right-to-work laws. For example, right-to-work states do not receive more than

(Continued on Page 4)

SBA BRIEFCASE

Hal Hovey

Last month GW law students received issues of the **Student Lawyer Journal**, the official publication of the American Law Student Association. All GW students are group members of the Association through their SBA membership, which, itself, is automatic for all GW law students. As a group member each student receives copies of the **Student Lawyer Journal** mailed directly to him at his residence.

This effort and the other activities of the American Law Student Association are financed by contributions from individual member associations, such as the SBA, from the American Bar Association and primarily from dividends from the life insurance policies which are advertised in the Journal. The Association is basically a federation of affiliated law school student organizations. Its prime benefit is assistance to member associations through publications and exchange of ideas among schools. Previously students could only derive the benefits of the Association through their own student bar association and the **Journal.**

This year individual memberships in the association are being offered for the first time, for almost a nominal fee. The existence of this program in present form is in part the result of the efforts of Tom Phelps, a fourth year night student at GW, who was president of the Association last year. The individual membership program is a voluntary activity for those law students who wish to belong directly to their national professional organization and participate in its special membership benefits.

Those benefits in the first year of the program's operation include direct mailing to the members of various Association publications, in addition to the **Student Lawyer Journal,** including a national professional news bulletin and several practical booklets on the career choices open to law graduates. In addition, individual members will have access to a national Law Student Information Service to answer their questions on careers. The meetings of the association are being expanded to include programs of interest to individual members in addition to the usual programs primarily of interest to student bar association officers. In the near future the Association plans to develop an individual law student financial aids program, a national job replacement activity and associate memberships in other national legal organizations.

Some 1500 law students have already filed applications for individual memberships. This is as large as the total membership of the American Bar Association was in the twenty-second year of its existence. While the benefits of the program may not appeal to all, the program should be of special interest to those who do not have definite career plans and wish to receive some of the material on careers which the Association can provide. On an even more practical plane there seems to be no reason why membership should not be listed as an extracurricular activity on resumés.

If you are interested and have the $2.00 required for one year of membership, fill out the application blank which will be found in the last two issues of the Journal (and which will no doubt reappear in the next issue), get a Dean to sign it and put it, with a check for $2.00 to the Association, in an envelope addressed to the Association in the SBA box in the Dean's office. The SBA will contersign the form and mail it for you.

DELTA THETA PHI

Delta Theta Phi ended a very successful Fall semester rush season by initiating 26 new brothers. The initiation ceremonies were held at the law offices of the firm Dow, Lohnes and Albertson, located in the Munsey building. Several brothers and alumni of Wilson Senate attended. Rush Chairman Jim Jureka did an outstanding job.

Wilson Senate has scheduled three professional meetings for the oncoming Spring semester. The eminent speakers have such diversified backgrounds that the subject matter to be presented should be of interest to all GW law students. The speakers are FTC Commissioner Sigurd Anderson, former Governor of South Dakota, Mr. Leonard Karby, State Attorney for Montgomery County and The Honorable J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., an associate judge for the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, and former Governor of Virginia, who are scheduled to speak on February 14th, March 1st, and March 21st, respectively. All unaffiliated students are urged to attend all of these meetings.

The Delta Theta Phi Spring Dance will be at the Willard Hotel in the Crystal Room on the 6th of April. Music will be provided by "The Blazers" from 9:00 to 1:00. Food and mixed drinks will be served at no charge. Invitation will be by bid only.

Shown receiving one of several gifts presented to him at a recent testimonial dinner in his honor is the Associate Dean of the Law School Carville D. Benson, the faculty advisor of John Jay Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta for thirty-three years. Over a hundred alumni, faculty, and members of Jay Chapter and their guests gathered at the National Lawyers' Club to honor Dean Benson on this occasion, which included speeches by Special Assistant to the President Brooks Hays—a charter member of Jay in 1922, Dean of the Law School Robert Kramer, and Supreme Vice-Justice of Phi Alpha Delta Robert Redding. Making the presentation to Dean Benson is Jay Chapter Justice Roger Rowland.

VAN VLECK ORGANIZES

This Spring the Van Vleck Case Club will sponsor a Freshmen Competition. Also, in conjunction with the Patent Law Club, the Case Club will sponsor a Patent Law Division.

The Patent Law Division is new this year and is designed specifically for the patent law students. The record and question presented will be a patent case. All the judges of the qualifying rounds will be patent law attorneys from the Washington area. The final round will be judged by Judges of the Court of Patent and Customs Appeal.

Both of the competitions will be run under the same rules. The rules for these arguments differ from the regular competition in that a brief is not required. Instead, a summary of argument and memorandum of authorities will be used by both sides. These will be graded but will be weighted as heavily as the briefs are in the regular competition.

The organization meeting will be held on Thursday, February 14 in Room 10 of the Law School at 8:00 p.m. It is mandatory for all those planning to compete to attend. At this time the rules will be explained and the cases will be passed out.

Both competitions will be organized on a two-man team basis. Valuable experience may be gained by participating in the competition.

Compulsory Unionism

(Continued from Page 3)

their proportionate share of new industry. Right-to-work laws do not curtail strikes. Right-to-work conditions were opposed by 96 per cent of the 2,000,000 employees who voted in union shop elections during the first year of Taft-Hartley. And right-to-work laws have been condemned on moral grounds by such religious groups as the General Board of the National Council of Churches, the United Presbyterian Church, the Board of Social and Economic Relations of the Methodist Church, the Rabbinical Council of America, and the Catholic Committee of the South.

The Supreme Court and labor scholars have likened the relationship established by collective bargaining in modern industry to a government. In effect, the worker is a citizen of his industrial community. "Right-to-work" laws stand this relationship on its head. They have the worker subject to majority rule, but sow the seeds of dissension by exempting him from the responsibilities of citizenship. In short, "right-to-work" laws have no place in our industrial society because they set working man against working man and subvert the proven processes of collective bargaining.

FASHION SHOW

On March 2, the Law Wives Club of George Washington University in conjunction with law wives of American University will hold a fashion show. It will be held at the Army-Navy Country Club in Arlington. Luncheon will be served at 12:30 p.m. followed by the fashion show. Tickets are $2.60 per person. Guests are invited.

Fashions will be by "Dana Robins" of Washington and Arlington. Please phone for reservations by Friday, Feb. 23 to Vanetta Hunter, JA 7-4384; Rose Eisner, JU 8-9074; Carolyn Hobart, 234-7993 (evenings); or Lillian Liberman, 548-9069. It will be one of our most important social affairs of the year and we hope everyone will be able to attend.

Since graduation in February, Carolyn Hobart and Lillian Liberman were elected to fill in the vacancies of Vice-President and Hospitality Chairman, respectively.

A dessert meeting was held in February. The speaker, Mr. William J. Kendrick, attorney to the Chairman of the Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities, gave a very interesting talk about the responsibilities of the committee.

Classes last semester, conducted by Prof. Weaver on Wills and Estates and Prof. Wiehofen on Insanity and the Law were most interesting and it is hoped that a new class will be offered this spring.

Dues, which are $1.50 for this semester, are payable to Rose Eisner, 927 Gabel Ct., Silver Spring, Md. All wives of new law students are cordially invited to the luncheon and fashion show and to join the Law Wives Club.

VAN VLECK ORGANIZATION MEETING—FEB. 14, 1963 8 P.M.—STOCKTON

Charles B. Nutting, Dean of the National Law Center; Kirby L. Turnage, Jr., Editor-in-Chief, The George Washington Law Review (Left); and Joseph L. Brand, Managing Editor, The George Washington Law Review (right), present a copy of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary Commemorative Symposium to Chairman Ruper L. Murphy, of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Twenty-five years ago the George Washington Law Review published a special issue commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Interstate Commerce Commission. On the occasion of the Commission's 75th Anniversary, a special issue of the Law Review was again dedicated to the Commission. Copies of the Review's 75th Anniversary Symposium were formally presented to the Commission on November 28, in ceremonies held in the Chairman's office.